STN 09/764050.

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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:19:58 ON 28 FEB 2003

=> s fluoresce##(10a)dr####
L1         5665 FLUORESCE##(10A) DR####

=> s l1 and (detect### or quanti######)
L2         1254 L1 AND (DETECT### OR QUANTI######)

=> s l2 and nucleic acid probe complex##
L3            0 L2 AND NUCLEIC ACID PROBE COMPLEX##

=> s l2 and nucleic acid#
   2 FILES SEARCHED...
L4           60 L2 AND NUCLEIC ACID#

=>

=> s l4 and hybrid#######
L5           25 L4 AND HYBRID#######

=> s l5 and solid#
L6            3 L5 AND SOLID#

=> s l5 and (solid# or matrix## or substrat##)
L7            5 L5 AND (SOLID# OR MATRIX## OR SUBSTRAT##)

=> d l7 1-5 bib ab kwic

L7   ANSWER 1 OF 5  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN   2002:160169  CAPLUS
DN   136:229065
TI   Method for detecting/quantitating nucleic
     acid by probe hybridization and dry fluorometry in
     microarray application
IN   Yamamoto, Nobuko; Okamoto, Hisashi; Suzuki, Tomohiro
PA   Canon Inc., Japan
SO   Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.
     CODEN: JKXXAF
DT   Patent
LA   Japanese
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.         KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.   DATE
     ---------------    ----  --------       ---------------   --------
PI   JP 2002065275       A2   20020305       JP 2000-263507    20000831
PRAI JP 2000-263507           20000831
AB   A method is provided for detecting/quantitating a
     multiple-stranded nucleic acid possessing a specific
     base sequence using a fluorescent dye by dry
     fluorometry.  The method comprises the following steps: (a) a fluorescent
```

dye capable of emitting fluorescence or enhancing fluorescence in the presence of the multiple-stranded **nucleic acid**, and maintaining the fluorescence emission in a dry state is added to a sample soln. as an object for **detection** or **quantitation**. (b) A known amt. of the sample soln. to which the fluorescent dye has been added is placed on a clean baseplate, and is dried. (c) The fluorescence from the dried sample is measured, and the multiple-stranded **nucleic acid** in the sample soln. is **detected/quantitated** based on the measurement results obtained. Provided is a method of attaching oligonucleotide probes to a **solid** support with high d. and efficiency in **matrix** or array format for microarray application using a reaction between maleimido group on the glass plate and thiol group on the oligonucleotide. Maleimido group can be introduced by first introducing an amino group to the glass **substrate** and reacting it with succinimidyl-4-(p-maleimidophenyl)butyrate. Oligonucleotides are attached to the glass **substrate** by reaction of their amino group with the epoxy group of the glass **substrate**. Samples are spotted by ink-jet method. Detn. of **nucleic acid** by **detecting** PCR amplification product using a fluorescent intercalator, 2-methyl-4,6-bis(4-N,N-dimethylaminophenyl)pyrylium iodide (P2), which does not fluoresce in the free state but shows strong fluorescence when reacted with dsDNA (.lambda.ex 580 nm, .lambda.em 640 nm), in proportion to the amt. of dsDNA, and its deriv., is presented. The use of P2 enables precise and selective **detection** of the amplification product of PCR reactions, by adding the dye compd. directly to a PCR reaction mixt. without sepg. the amplification product from the primers and template **nucleic acid**.

TI Method for **detecting/quantitating nucleic acid** by probe **hybridization** and dry fluorometry in microarray application

AB A method is provided for **detecting/quantitating** a multiple-stranded **nucleic acid** possessing a specific base sequence using a **fluorescent** dye by **dry** fluorometry. The method comprises the following steps: (a) a fluorescent dye capable of emitting fluorescence or enhancing fluorescence in the presence of the multiple-stranded **nucleic acid**, and maintaining the fluorescence emission in a dry state is added to a sample soln. as an object for **detection** or **quantitation**. (b) A known amt. of the sample soln. to which the fluorescent dye has been added is placed on a clean baseplate, and is dried. (c) The fluorescence from the dried sample is measured, and the multiple-stranded **nucleic acid** in the sample soln. is **detected/quantitated** based on the measurement results obtained. Provided is a method of attaching oligonucleotide probes to a **solid** support with high d. and efficiency in **matrix** or array format for microarray application using a reaction between maleimido group on the glass plate and thiol group on the oligonucleotide. Maleimido group can be introduced by first introducing an amino group to the glass **substrate** and reacting it with succinimidyl-4-(p-maleimidophenyl)butyrate. Oligonucleotides are attached to the glass **substrate** by reaction of their amino group with the epoxy group of the glass **substrate**. Samples are spotted by ink-jet method. Detn. of **nucleic acid** by **detecting** PCR amplification product using a fluorescent intercalator, 2-methyl-4,6-bis(4-N,N-dimethylaminophenyl)pyrylium iodide (P2), which does not fluoresce in the free state but shows strong fluorescence when reacted with dsDNA (.lambda.ex 580 nm, .lambda.em 640 nm), in proportion to the amt. of dsDNA, and its deriv., is presented. The use of P2 enables precise and selective **detection** of the amplification product of PCR reactions, by adding the dye compd. directly to a PCR reaction mixt. without sepg. the amplification product from the primers and template **nucleic acid**.

ST **nucleic acid** probe array **solid** support

maleimido thiol reaction; **hybridization** assay silane **solid** surface immobilization **nucleic acid**; multiple stranded DNA dry fluorometry dye; PCR amplification product **detection** fluorescence intercalation; pyrylium dye P2 PCR product **detection**

IT Fluorescent dyes
Fluorometry
Glass **substrates**
Immobilization, molecular
(attaching **nucleic acid** probes to a **solid** support via maleimido-thiol reaction for microarray application)

IT **Nucleic acids**
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study)
(attaching **nucleic acid** probes to a **solid** support via maleimido-thiol reaction for microarray application)

IT Probes (**nucleic acid**)
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(attaching **nucleic acid** probes to a **solid** support via maleimido-thiol reaction for microarray application)

IT Printing (nonimpact)
(bubble jet, use in spotting samples; attaching **nucleic acid** probes to a **solid** support via maleimido-thiol reaction for microarray application)

IT Functional groups
(maleimido, reaction with thiol group; attaching **nucleic acid** probes to a **solid** support via maleimido-thiol reaction for microarray application)

IT DNA microarray technology
Nucleic acid hybridization
(method for **detecting/quantitating nucleic acid** by probe **hybridization** and dry fluorometry in microarray application)

IT Epoxy group
(reaction with amino group; attaching **nucleic acid** probes to a **solid** support via maleimido-thiol reaction for microarray application)

IT Sulfhydryl group
(reaction with maleimido group; attaching **nucleic acid** probes to a **solid** support via maleimido-thiol reaction for microarray application)

IT Amino group
(reaction with succinimidyl-4-(p-maleimidophenyl)butyrate; attaching **nucleic acid** probes to a **solid** support via maleimido-thiol reaction for microarray application)

IT Ink-jet printing
(use in spotting samples; attaching **nucleic acid** probes to a **solid** support via maleimido-thiol reaction for microarray application)

IT 110-94-1, Glutaric acid
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(anhyd.; attaching **nucleic acid** probes to a **solid** support via maleimido-thiol reaction for microarray application)

IT 13558-31-1 151921-86-7 321351-91-1, 2-(3-Carboxypropyl)-4,6-bis(4-N,N-dimethylaminophenyl)pyrylium 321351-95-5
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(attaching **nucleic acid** probes to a **solid** support via maleimido-thiol reaction for microarray application)

IT 55750-63-5, N-(6-Maleimidocaproyloxy)succinimide 79886-55-8
RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(attaching **nucleic acid** probes to a **solid** support via maleimido-thiol reaction for microarray application)

IT 2124-31-4
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(attaching **nucleic acid** probes to a **solid** support via maleimido-thiol reaction for microarray application)

IT 403070-22-4 403070-23-5
RL: PRP (Properties)
(unclaimed sequence; method for **detecting/quantitating nucleic acid** by probe **hybridization** and dry fluorometry in microarray application)

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2001:618204 CAPLUS
DN 135:192478
TI Functionalized encapsulated fluorescent nanocrystals
IN Barbera-Guillem, Emilio
PA Biocrystal Ltd., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 54 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2001061045	A1	20010823	WO 2001-US5108	20010216
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2002001716	A1	20020103	US 2001-783469	20010212
EP 1266032	A1	20021218	EP 2001-909283	20010216
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
PRAI US 2000-183607P	P	20000218		
US 2000-183608P	P	20000218		
US 2001-783469	A	20010212		
WO 2001-US5108	W	20010216		

AB Provided are a functionalized, encapsulated fluorescent nanocrystal comprising a liposome having encapsulated therein one or more fluorescent nanocrystals; use of the functionalized, encapsulated fluorescent nanocrystals in **detection** systems; and a method of producing functionalized, encapsulated fluorescent nanocrystals. A method of using the functionalized encapsulated fluorescent nanocrystals having affinity mol. bound thereto comprises contacting the functionalized encapsulated fluorescent nanocrystals with a sample so that complexes are formed between the functionalized encapsulated fluorescent nanocrystals and **substrate** for which the affinity mol. as binding specificity, if the **substrate** is present; exposing the complexes in the **detection** system to an excitation light source, and **detecting** a fluorescence peak emitted from the complexes, if present.

RE.CNT 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB Provided are a functionalized, encapsulated fluorescent nanocrystal comprising a liposome having encapsulated therein one or more fluorescent nanocrystals; use of the functionalized, encapsulated fluorescent nanocrystals in **detection** systems; and a method of producing functionalized, encapsulated fluorescent nanocrystals. A method of using

the functionalized encapsulated fluorescent nanocrystals having affinity mol. bound thereto comprises contacting the functionalized encapsulated fluorescent nanocrystals with a sample so that complexes are formed between the functionalized encapsulated fluorescent nanocrystals and **substrate** for which the affinity mol. as binding specificity, if the **substrate** is present; exposing the complexes in the **detection** system to an excitation light source, and **detecting** a fluorescence peak emitted from the complexes, if present.

ST nanocrystal fluorescence liposome semiconductor metal oxide quantum dot **detector**

IT Films
(**dried** lipid mixt.; functionalized encapsulated **fluorescent** nanocrystals)

IT Optical **detectors**
(fluorescence; functionalized encapsulated fluorescent nanocrystals)

IT Affinity
Amino group
Analytical apparatus
DNA microarray technology
Fluorescent substances
Fluorometry
Liposomes
Nanocrystals
Nucleic acid hybridization
Quantum dot devices
Solutions
Transformation, genetic
(functionalized encapsulated fluorescent nanocrystals)

IT **Nucleic acid** bases
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(functionalized encapsulated fluorescent nanocrystals)

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2001:545902 CAPLUS
DN 135:117910
TI Synthetic lethal screening to identify drug targets using barcoded libraries of knockout mutant clones
IN Brenner, Charles M.; Shoemaker, Daniel D.
PA Rosetta Inpharmatics, Inc., USA; Thomas Jefferson University
SO PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001053532	A2	20010726	WO 2001-US1661	20010118
	WO 2001053532	A3	20020221		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	EP 1248860	A2	20021016	EP 2001-942675	20010118
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
PRAI	US 2000-117460P	P	20000120		
	WO 2001-US1661	W	20010118		

AB The present invention relates to methods of using synthetic lethal

screening techniques to identify drug targets. The methods of the present invention use "barcoded" libraries of cells, where the library consists of a collection of different mutant clones, each mutant clone bearing a knockout mutation of a different gene. Each mutant clone has a unique DNA identifier tag, or "barcode", to allow for quick and convenient identification of the clone and its mutation. The use of such a library allows for rapid, quant., sensitive and simple identification of genes which interact with a mutated target gene. So identified genes are promising targets for drug screening. Because each mutated clone is tagged (barcoded), the relative abundance of each clone can be easily detd. by assaying for each of the tags. This may be done, for example, by **hybridizing** DNA obtained from the culture to a DNA microarray consisting of DNA mols. complementary to each tag. Screening of new anticancer drug targets by identifying mutations that are synthetic lethal with HNT2, yeast homolog of human FHIT, a human tumor suppressor gene which is deleted in many **solid** tumors, is described.

AB The present invention relates to methods of using synthetic lethal screening techniques to identify drug targets. The methods of the present invention use "barcoded" libraries of cells, where the library consists of a collection of different mutant clones, each mutant clone bearing a knockout mutation of a different gene. Each mutant clone has a unique DNA identifier tag, or "barcode", to allow for quick and convenient identification of the clone and its mutation. The use of such a library allows for rapid, quant., sensitive and simple identification of genes which interact with a mutated target gene. So identified genes are promising targets for drug screening. Because each mutated clone is tagged (barcoded), the relative abundance of each clone can be easily detd. by assaying for each of the tags. This may be done, for example, by **hybridizing** DNA obtained from the culture to a DNA microarray consisting of DNA mols. complementary to each tag. Screening of new anticancer drug targets by identifying mutations that are synthetic lethal with HNT2, yeast homolog of human FHIT, a human tumor suppressor gene which is deleted in many **solid** tumors, is described.

IT DNA microarray technology
Nucleic acid hybridization
(for **detecting** the barcodes; synthetic lethal screening to identify drug targets using barcoded libraries of knockout mutant clones)

IT **Fluorescent** indicators
(of PCR products; synthetic lethal screening to identify **drug** targets using barcoded libraries of knockout mutant clones)

IT Bar code labels
Drug screening
Nucleic acid library
(synthetic lethal screening to identify drug targets using barcoded libraries of knockout mutant clones)

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2001:98570 CAPLUS
DN 134:158452
TI Method for **detecting/quantitating** target **nucleic acid** by dry fluorometry
IN Okamoto, Hisashi; Suzuki, Tomohiro; Yamamoto, Nobuko
PA Canon Inc., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2001033439	A2	20010209	JP 1999-210701	19990726
	US 2002068282	A1	20020606	US 2001-764050	20010119
PRAI	JP 1999-210701	A	19990726		

JP 1999-210702 A 19990726

AB A method is provided for relieving the restriction in a measuring container, the radiation direction and the lowest limit of sample liq. **quantity** upon **detecting/quantitating** a target **nucleic acid** by dry fluorometry. The method comprises the following steps: (a) a **hybrid** is formed on a clean **solid** phase baseplate for observation between a target **nucleic acid** from a fixed **quantity** of a sample soln. as an object for **detection** or **quantitation**, and a probe **nucleic acid** possessing the base sequence complementary to the specific region in the base sequence of the target **nucleic acid** upon the mutual interaction. (b) A fluorescent dye capable of emitting fluorescence or enhancing fluorescence upon interacting with the **nucleic acid hybrid** is selected so as to maintain the fluorescence emission in a dry state while interacting the **nucleic acid hybrid**. (c) The fluorescent dye is put in the condition under which it exists in a state capable of reacting with the **hybrid**. (d) The **hybrid** and the **fluorescent** dye are **dried** on the baseplate. (e) After the **drying** step, the fluorescence from the **fluorescent** dye as an observation means is measured.

TI Method for **detecting/quantitating** target **nucleic acid** by dry fluorometry

AB A method is provided for relieving the restriction in a measuring container, the radiation direction and the lowest limit of sample liq. **quantity** upon **detecting/quantitating** a target **nucleic acid** by dry fluorometry. The method comprises the following steps: (a) a **hybrid** is formed on a clean **solid** phase baseplate for observation between a target **nucleic acid** from a fixed **quantity** of a sample soln. as an object for **detection** or **quantitation**, and a probe **nucleic acid** possessing the base sequence complementary to the specific region in the base sequence of the target **nucleic acid** upon the mutual interaction. (b) A fluorescent dye capable of emitting fluorescence or enhancing fluorescence upon interacting with the **nucleic acid hybrid** is selected so as to maintain the fluorescence emission in a dry state while interacting the **nucleic acid hybrid**. (c) The fluorescent dye is put in the condition under which it exists in a state capable of reacting with the **hybrid**. (d) The **hybrid** and the **fluorescent** dye are **dried** on the baseplate. (e) After the **drying** step, the fluorescence from the **fluorescent** dye as an observation means is measured.

ST **nucleic acid** dry fluorometry probe dye

IT Intercalation
(agents; method for **detecting/quantitating** target **nucleic acid** by dry fluorometry)

IT Plates
(base; method for **detecting/quantitating** target **nucleic acid** by dry fluorometry)

IT DNA
RL: ANT (Analyte); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); ANST (Analytical study); PROC (Process)
(double-stranded; method for **detecting/quantitating** target **nucleic acid** by dry fluorometry)

IT Fluorometry
(dry; method for **detecting/quantitating** target **nucleic acid** by dry fluorometry)

IT Samples
(liq.; method for **detecting/quantitating** target **nucleic acid** by dry fluorometry)

IT Containers
DNA sequences
Drying

Fluorescence microscopy
Fluorescent dyes
Immobilization, biochemical
Nucleic acid hybridization
Washing
(method for **detecting/quantitating** target **nucleic acid** by **dry** fluorometry)

IT RNA
mRNA
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(method for **detecting/quantitating** target **nucleic acid** by dry fluorometry)

IT DNA
Nucleic acids
RL: ANT (Analyte); ARG (Analytical reagent use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); ANST (Analytical study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(method for **detecting/quantitating** target **nucleic acid** by dry fluorometry)

IT Probes (**nucleic acid**)
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); ANST (Analytical study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(method for **detecting/quantitating** target **nucleic acid** by dry fluorometry)

IT Plastics, uses
Plate glass
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(method for **detecting/quantitating** target **nucleic acid** by dry fluorometry)

IT Intercalation
(**nucleic acid**; method for **detecting/quantitating** target **nucleic acid** by dry fluorometry)

IT DNA
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(single-stranded; method for **detecting/quantitating** target **nucleic acid** by dry fluorometry)

IT Adrenoceptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(.beta.2; method for **detecting/quantitating** target **nucleic acid** by dry fluorometry)

IT 1239-45-8, Ethidium bromide 143413-85-8, YOYO1 151921-86-7 157137-81-0
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(method for **detecting/quantitating** target **nucleic acid** by dry fluorometry)

IT 169876-65-7 323561-56-4 325177-70-6 325177-71-7
RL: PRP (Properties)
(unclaimed nucleotide sequence; method for **detecting/quantitating** target **nucleic acid** by dry fluorometry)

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 5 MEDLINE
AN 95313032 MEDLINE
DN 95313032 PubMed ID: 7792760
TI Comparison of two HLA-DRB high resolution microtiter plate reverse **hybridization** typing methods: advantage of a codon-86 valine or glycine PCR segregation.
AU Peponnet C; Schaeffer V; Lepage V; Chatelain F; Rodde I; Alsayed J; Boucher P; Hermans P; Monplaisir/Cassius de Linval N; Charron D
CS Genset, Paris, France.
SO TISSUE ANTIGENS, (1995 Feb) 45 (2) 129-38.
Journal code: 0331072. ISSN: 0001-2815.
CY Denmark

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199507
ED Entered STN: 19950807
Last Updated on STN: 19950807
Entered Medline: 19950724
AB Two rapid, nonisotopic, high-resolution HLA-DRB typing methods have been developed for DRB1, DRB3, DRB4 and DRB5 alleles. These methods are based on a single procedure consisting of the reverse **hybridization** of biotinylated amplicons to oligonucleotide probes that are covalently attached to a microtiter plate. **Detection** is by an enzymatic reaction with a **fluorescent substrate**. The 1 Generic Amplification (1GA) method amplifies all HLA-**DRB** alleles in the same reaction mix. The 2 Allelic Subset Amplification (2SA) method uses two distinct amplification reactions that distributes all DRB alleles into two equal-size subsets, according to the codon 86 Gly or Val polymorphism; this adds an extra discrimination level to the typing. 108 samples were typed using the 1GA and the 2SA methods and no discrepancies were found. Typing indeterminations due to overlapping probe combinations were compared; it was found that the 2SA method, with the extra discrimination level at the PCR step, greatly improved resolution.
TI Comparison of two HLA-DRB high resolution microtiter plate reverse **hybridization** typing methods: advantage of a codon-86 valine or glycine PCR segregation.
AB . . . developed for DRB1, DRB3, DRB4 and DRB5 alleles. These methods are based on a single procedure consisting of the reverse **hybridization** of biotinylated amplicons to oligonucleotide probes that are covalently attached to a microtiter plate. **Detection** is by an enzymatic reaction with a **fluorescent substrate**. The 1 Generic Amplification (1GA) method amplifies all HLA-**DRB** alleles in the same reaction mix. The 2 Allelic Subset Amplification (2SA) method uses two distinct amplification reactions that distributes. . .
CT . . .
Antigens: AN, analysis
HLA-DR Antigens: GE, genetics
*Histocompatibility Testing: MT, methods
Microchemistry: IS, instrumentation
Microchemistry: MT, methods
Molecular Sequence Data
***Nucleic Acid Hybridization**
*Polymerase Chain Reaction
Valine

=> dup rem l5
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5
L8 23 DUP REM L5 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l8 1-23 bib ab

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2002:658738 CAPLUS
DN 137:197339
TI Mouse Can1 gene and its role in mammalian infertility and related human homolog
IN Bishop, Colin E.; Agoulnik, Alexander I.; Zhu, Qichao
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 45 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

PI	US 2002119929	A1	20020829	US 2001-3806	20011102
PRAI	US 2000-245872P	P	20001103		

AB The present invention is directed to a Can1 mammalian sequence assocd. with gcd (germ cell deficient) phenotype. The gene Can1 (Candidate 1, sequence claimed with no information provided) along with gene Vrk2 (Vaccinia related kinase 2) is identified by mapping the gcd-inserted transgenes on chromosome 11 in the gcd mouse, a disease model for infertility. The 3' UTRs of Can1 gene and Vrk2 overlap, VRK2 does not complement gcd phenotype. The Can1 gene contains 14 exons spread over 100 kb, and expression of the gene produces a 1.7 kb transcript contg. a 1.2 kb open reading frame encoding an intracellular protein. Can1 has widespread expression at low levels in adult tissue, and is particularly elevated in testis. The human Can1 gene (GenBank RefSeq NM_018062, AK001197 and AC007250) has high conservation with mouse Can1 gene, and is located on chromosome 2p15-p16. Defects in this sequence result in aberrant migration and/or proliferation of primordial germ cells during embryonic development, leading to Sertoli Cell Only syndrome in males and Premature Ovarian Failure in females.

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2002:90557 CAPLUS
DN 136:115116
TI Cell specific anti-viral drug susceptibility test using tagged permissive target cells
IN Patterson, Bruce
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 5 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PI	US 2002012908	A1	20020131	US 2001-843575	20010426
PRAI	US 2000-199901P	P	20000426		

AB The present invention concerns a method of testing the viral susceptibility of a compd. It includes the steps of mixing subject cells infected with a virus with target cells. The target cells of the compd. include a marker. Another step includes stimulating viral prodn. The mixt. is then subjected to at least one antiviral compd. Viral prodn. in the target cells is then **detected**.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2002:160169 CAPLUS
DN 136:229065
TI Method for **detecting/quantitating nucleic acid** by probe **hybridization** and dry fluorometry in microarray application
IN Yamamoto, Nobuko; Okamoto, Hisashi; Suzuki, Tomohiro
PA Canon Inc., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PI	JP 2002065275	A2	20020305	JP 2000-263507	20000831
PRAI	JP 2000-263507		20000831		

AB A method is provided for **detecting/quantitating** a multiple-stranded **nucleic acid** possessing a specific base sequence using a **fluorescent** dye by **dry** fluorometry. The method comprises the following steps: (a) a fluorescent

dye capable of emitting fluorescence or enhancing fluorescence in the presence of the multiple-stranded **nucleic acid**, and maintaining the fluorescence emission in a dry state is added to a sample soln. as an object for **detection** or **quantitation**. (b) A known amt. of the sample soln. to which the fluorescent dye has been added is placed on a clean baseplate, and is dried. (c) The fluorescence from the dried sample is measured, and the multiple-stranded **nucleic acid** in the sample soln. is **detected/quantitated** based on the measurement results obtained. Provided is a method of attaching oligonucleotide probes to a solid support with high d. and efficiency in matrix or array format for microarray application using a reaction between maleimido group on the glass plate and thiol group on the oligonucleotide. Maleimido group can be introduced by first introducing an amino group to the glass substrate and reacting it with succinimidyl-4-(p-maleimidophenyl)butyrate. Oligonucleotides are attached to the glass substrate by reaction of their amino group with the epoxy group of the glass substrate. Samples are spotted by ink-jet method. Detn. of **nucleic acid** by **detecting** PCR amplification product using a fluorescent intercalator, 2-methyl-4,6-bis(4-N,N-dimethylaminophenyl)pyrylium iodide (P2), which does not fluoresce in the free state but shows strong fluorescence when reacted with dsDNA (.lambda.ex 580 nm, .lambda.em 640 nm), in proportion to the amt. of dsDNA, and its deriv., is presented. The use of P2 enables precise and selective **detection** of the amplification product of PCR reactions, by adding the dye compd. directly to a PCR reaction mixt. without sepg. the amplification product from the primers and template **nucleic acid**.

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 23 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 2002:585287 BIOSIS
DN PREV200200585287
TI Identification of blood culture isolates of Staphylococcus aureus (Sa) with a S. aureus Blood Culture Identification Test.
AU Shoemaker, C. (1); Stender, H.; Levi, M. H. (1)
CS (1) Montefiore Medical Center, Bronx, NY USA
SO Abstracts of the General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology, (2002) Vol. 102, pp. 142-143. http://www.asmusa.org/mtgsrc/generalmeeting.htm. print.
Meeting Info.: 102nd General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology Salt Lake City, UT, USA May 19-23, 2002 American Society for Microbiology
. ISSN: 1060-2011.
DT Conference
LA English
AB This study used a new kit (S. aureus Blood Culture Identification Test, Applied Biosystems (non-FDA approved to date)) that uses peptide **nucleic acid** probes (PNA) to **detect** Sa from blood culture bottles. The probes in this kit have been made to **hybridize** with file 16S rRNA of Sa. Briefly, the test is performed as follows: after Gram stain results were available an additional smear was prepared using a special fixative, air dried and heated at 55-80degreeC (20 minutes), PNA **hybridization** was done directly on the smear at 55degreeC (90 minutes), followed by a wash at 55degreeC (30 minutes) and then examined with a fluorescent microscope equipped with FITC/Texas Red Double filter cube. Multiple fields were examined on each smear, but positive smears were usually apparent immediately. PNA smear results were compared to standard microbiologic methods for the identification of Sa. One hundred blood culture smears from 94 patients were studied. The PNA probes were positive in 38 of 40 smears (33 of 35 patients (Sensitivity=95%)) where the final identification was Sa. Of the two false negatives, one culture was read as negative, but the patient had a mixed infection with Sa and S. haemolyticus. A second smear from this patient with Sa using a different blood culture bottle was read as Sa. The second false negative smear was PNA negative, but Sa was found by culture.

Fifty-seven of 60 specimens (59 patients (Specificity=95%)) were correctly determined to be negative for Sa. Of the three false positive specimens: two specimens had only one field on the entire slide with organisms, the third had several fields, but compared to a true positive, a small number of organisms. Interestingly this patient had multiple other blood cultures with Sa. This new PNA kit easily fits into the workflow of large microbiology labs and adds a new technique to reduce the reporting time for Sa. We also believe that the kit would be improved if the manufacture gave more specific instructions on what should be called a positive, i.e. **fluorescent** organisms morphologically consistent with Sa in more than six high **dry** fields. This would have eliminated two of the false positives found in this study.

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 23 MEDLINE
AN 2002350547 MEDLINE
DN 22088429 PubMed ID: 12093083
TI Dose and promoter effects of adeno-associated viral vector for green fluorescent protein expression in the rat brain.
AU Klein Ronald L; Hamby Mary E; Gong Yan; Hirko Aaron C; Wang Samuel; Hughes Jeffrey A; King Michael A; Meyer Edwin M
CS Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, University of Florida College of Medicine, Gainesville, Florida 32610, USA.. ronklein@ufl.edu
NC P01 AG10485 (NIA)
R01 NS37432 (NINDS)
SO EXPERIMENTAL NEUROLOGY, (2002 Jul) 176 (1) 66-74.
Journal code: 0370712. ISSN: 0014-4886.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200208
ED Entered STN: 20020703
Last Updated on STN: 20030202
Entered Medline: 20020816
AB Previous studies demonstrated that the rat neuron-specific enolase (NSE) promoter is effective for transgene expression in the brain in a variety of adeno-associated virus-2 vectors. This study evaluated the dose response and longer time course of this promoter and compared it to two cytomegalovirus/chicken beta-actin **hybrid** (CBA) promoter-based systems. NSE promoter-**driven** green **fluorescent** protein (GFP)-expressing neurons were found at doses as low as 10(7) particles, with expression increasing in a dose-dependent manner over a 3.3-log range. Bicistronic expression of GFP via an internal ribosome entry site coupled to the NSE promoter was also dose dependent, although the potency was decreased by 3.4-fold. The number of GFP-expressing neurons was stable for at least 25 months. The CBA promoter increased the numbers of GFP-expressing cells versus the NSE promoter, although the expression pattern remained neuronal and persisted for at least 18 months. The CBA promoter permitted **detection** of cells distal to the injection site that had retrogradely transported the vector from their terminal areas. Incorporating the woodchuck hepatitis virus post-transcriptional regulatory element (WPRE) into a CBA promoter vector induced greater expression levels in the hippocampus, as measured by stereological estimates of cell numbers and by Western blots, which demonstrated an 11-fold increase. Incorporation of the WPRE also improved transgene expression in primary neuronal cultures. The increased efficiency obtained with vector elements such as the CBA promoter and the WPRE may enhance the ability to genetically modify larger portions of the brain while requiring smaller doses and volumes.

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2001:618204 CAPLUS
DN 135:192478
TI Functionalized encapsulated fluorescent nanocrystals

IN Barbera-Guillem, Emilio
PA Biocrystal Ltd., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 54 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2001061045	A1	20010823	WO 2001-US5108	20010216
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2002001716	A1	20020103	US 2001-783469	20010212
EP 1266032	A1	20021218	EP 2001-909283	20010216
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				

PRAI US 2000-183607P P 20000218
US 2000-183608P P 20000218
US 2001-783469 A 20010212
WO 2001-US5108 W 20010216

AB Provided are a functionalized, encapsulated fluorescent nanocrystal comprising a liposome having encapsulated therein one or more fluorescent nanocrystals; use of the functionalized, encapsulated fluorescent nanocrystals in **detection** systems; and a method of producing functionalized, encapsulated fluorescent nanocrystals. A method of using the functionalized encapsulated fluorescent nanocrystals having affinity mol. bound thereto comprises contacting the functionalized encapsulated fluorescent nanocrystals with a sample so that complexes are formed between the functionalized encapsulated fluorescent nanocrystals and substrate for which the affinity mol. as binding specificity, if the substrate is present; exposing the complexes in the **detection** system to an excitation light source, and **detecting** a fluorescence peak emitted from the complexes, if present.

RE.CNT 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2001:545902 CAPLUS
DN 135:117910
TI Synthetic lethal screening to identify drug targets using barcoded libraries of knockout mutant clones
IN Brenner, Charles M.; Shoemaker, Daniel D.
PA Rosetta Inpharmatics, Inc., USA; Thomas Jefferson University
SO PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2001053532	A2	20010726	WO 2001-US1661	20010118
WO 2001053532	A3	20020221		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN,				

YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
EP 1248860 A2 20021016 EP 2001-942675 20010118
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
PRAI US 2000-117460P P 20000120
WO 2001-US1661 W 20010118

AB The present invention relates to methods of using synthetic lethal screening techniques to identify drug targets. The methods of the present invention use "barcoded" libraries of cells, where the library consists of a collection of different mutant clones, each mutant clone bearing a knockout mutation of a different gene. Each mutant clone has a unique DNA identifier tag, or "barcode", to allow for quick and convenient identification of the clone and its mutation. The use of such a library allows for rapid, quant., sensitive and simple identification of genes which interact with a mutated target gene. So identified genes are promising targets for drug screening. Because each mutated clone is tagged (barcoded), the relative abundance of each clone can be easily detd. by assaying for each of the tags. This may be done, for example, by **hybridizing** DNA obtained from the culture to a DNA microarray consisting of DNA mols. complementary to each tag. Screening of new anticancer drug targets by identifying mutations that are synthetic lethal with HNT2, yeast homolog of human FHIT, a human tumor suppressor gene which is deleted in many solid tumors, is described.

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2001:98570 CAPLUS
DN 134:158452
TI Method for **detecting/quantitating** target **nucleic acid** by dry fluorometry
IN Okamoto, Hisashi; Suzuki, Tomohiro; Yamamoto, Nobuko
PA Canon Inc., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 2001033439	A2	20010209	JP 1999-210701	19990726
US 2002068282	A1	20020606	US 2001-764050	20010119
PRAI JP 1999-210701	A	19990726		
JP 1999-210702	A	19990726		

AB A method is provided for relieving the restriction in a measuring container, the radiation direction and the lowest limit of sample liq. **quantity** upon **detecting/quantitating** a target **nucleic acid** by dry fluorometry. The method comprises the following steps: (a) a **hybrid** is formed on a clean solid phase baseplate for observation between a target **nucleic acid** from a fixed **quantity** of a sample soln. as an object for **detection** or **quantitation**, and a probe **nucleic acid** possessing the base sequence complementary to the specific region in the base sequence of the target **nucleic acid** upon the mutual interaction. (b) A fluorescent dye capable of emitting fluorescence or enhancing fluorescence upon interacting with the **nucleic acid hybrid** is selected so as to maintain the fluorescence emission in a dry state while interacting the **nucleic acid hybrid**. (c) The fluorescent dye is put in the condition under which it exists in a state capable of reacting with the **hybrid**. (d) The **hybrid** and the **fluorescent** dye are **dried** on the baseplate. (e) After the **drying** step, the fluorescence from the **fluorescent**

dye as an observation means is measured.

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2001:536859 CAPLUS
DN 136:273680
TI Molecular typing of HLA-A, -B, and DRB using a high throughput micro array format
AU Balazs, I.; Beekman, J.; Neuweiler, J.; Liu, H.; Watson, E.; Ray, B.
CS Lifecodes Corporation, Stamford, CT, USA
SO Human Immunology (2001), 62(8), 850-857
CODEN: HUIMDQ; ISSN: 0198-8859
PB Elsevier Science Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
AB The goal of this study was to develop a DNA micro array procedure for mol. human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing of a large no. of samples. DNA was isolated from peripheral blood samples and polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplified for HLA-A, -B, and -DRB. Amplified DNA samples were spotted on silane-treated glass slides using a micro array spotter. The spotter was capable of spotting multiple slides with up to 9216 samples per slide or 2304 samples in quadruplicate. The allele specific oligo nucleotide probes for HLA-A, -B, and -**DRB** were labeled with the **fluorescent** dye Cy3, while a control probe, to **quantitate** the total amt. of PCR product in a sample, was labeled with Cy5. Each slide was **hybridized** with a mixt. of an allele specific Cy3 probe plus the control Cy5 probe. Following **hybridization** and wash, the amt. of probe **hybridizing** to each DNA sample on the slide was measured with a micro array scanner. A computer program was used for image anal., to calc. the av. Cy3/Cy5 ratios and to identify the pos. and neg. samples. In turn, this information was used to det. the HLA phenotype of each sample. There was very good concordance between the results obtained for all three loci using Cy-labeled probes as compared with those previously obtained by chemiluminescent **detection** of alk. phosphatase labeled probes. This methodol. has the potential of greatly simplifying HLA mol. typing of large no. of samples.
RE.CNT 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2001:83486 CAPLUS
DN 134:351666
TI Comparison of fluorescent in situ **hybridization** and conventional culturing for **detection** of Helicobacter pylori in gastric biopsy specimens
AU Russmann, Holger; Kempf, Volkhard A. J.; Koletzko, Sibylle; Heesemann, Jurgen; Autenrieth, Ingo B.
CS Max von Pettenkofer-Institut fur Hygiene und Medizinische Mikrobiologie Ludwig Maximilians-Universitat Munchen, Munich, 80336, Germany
SO Journal of Clinical Microbiology (2001), 39(1), 304-308
CODEN: JCMIDW; ISSN: 0095-1137
PB American Society for Microbiology
DT Journal
LA English
AB In this study, we have investigated 201 gastric biopsy specimens obtained from dyspeptic patients for the presence of Helicobacter pylori. By means of fluorescent in situ **hybridization** (FISH) with rRNA-targeted fluorescence-labeled oligonucleotide probes specific for H. pylori, this pathogen was **detected** in 63 biopsy specimens. By using conventional culturing, H. pylori was isolated from 49 of these 63 gastric biopsy specimens. In contrast, FISH failed to identify H. pylori in four samples from which the pathogen was cultured. The lowest sensitivity was obtained by using the urease test. H. pylori was **detected** indirectly by this method in 43 of 67 biopsy specimens, which were pos. for the pathogen as detd. by FISH and/or culturing. All 49 H. pylori

isolates that were **detected** by FISH and culturing underwent antimicrobial susceptibility testing for clarithromycin, a macrolide drug that is a key component in the therapy of peptic ulcer disease caused by this pathogen. Clarithromycin susceptibility testing of cultured isolates was carried out by the E-test, whereas FISH was used on biopsy specimens to **detect** clarithromycin-resistant mutant strains. No discrepancies were found between these two methods. Thirty-seven strains were clarithromycin sensitive, and eight H. pylori isolates were resistant to the macrolide. From another four biopsy specimens, a mixt. of clarithromycin-sensitive and -resistant strains was identified by both methods. Thus, FISH is a reliable technique for detg. the clarithromycin susceptibility of this pathogen. Taken together, FISH is a more sensitive and rapid technique than culturing for **detection** of H. pylori in gastric biopsy specimens. However, in the microbiol. routine diagnostic lab., the combination of both FISH and conventional culturing significantly increases the sensitivity in **detection** of H. pylori.

RE.CNT 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 11 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2000:881302 CAPLUS
DN 134:37903
TI Rheumatoid arthritis diagnosis with RA-associated gene **detection**, drug screening, and therapy
IN Takei, Masami; Sawada, Shigemasa; Ishiwata, Tetsuyoshi; Sasaki, Katsutoshi; Nishi, Tatsunari
PA Kyowa Hakko Kogyo Co., Ltd., Japan
SO PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000075313	A1	20001214	WO 2000-JP3552	20000601

PI W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI JP 1999-154625 A 19990602
AB A method and reagents for diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) by **detection** of a decrease in the expression of RA-assocd. gene, preventive and therapeutic agents for RA contg. the gene; and a method for screening a compd. enhancing the expression of the RA-assocd. DNA or RA-assocd. polypeptide, are claimed. **Hybridization**, PCR, or immunoassay with antibodies are used for diagnosis. Use of the promoter of the RA-assocd. gene and a reporter gene in screening is described. Chloramphenicol acetyl transferase, .beta.-galactosidase, .beta.-lactamase (amp), luciferase (luc), or green fluorescent protein (GFP) gene, can be used as a reporter gene. Northern blot can also be used for screening. Real-time PCR anal. showed the reduced expression of RA-assocd. gene in RA patients.
RE.CNT 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 12 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2000:880951 CAPLUS
DN 134:37011

TI Methods and compositions for modulating antitumor drug activity through telomere damage, agent identification method, and method for **detecting** telomerase activity
IN Au, Jessie L.-S.; Wientjes, Guillaume
PA USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 97 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000074667	A2	20001214	WO 2000-US15544	20000605

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 1999-137549P P 19990604
AB Methods and compns. are provided for modulating the activity of therapeutic agents for the treatment of a cancer by administering one or more agents that (either alone or in combination) induces telomere damage and inhibits telomerase activity in the cancer cell. The method initially uses, e.g., a telomere damage-inducing agent such as paclitaxel, and a telomerase inhibitory agent such as AZT. The invention also provides methods for identifying other agents with telomere damage-inducing activity and/or telomerase inhibitory activity (as well as and compns. having such activity), for use in the treatment of cancer.

L8 ANSWER 13 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2000:513833 CAPLUS
DN 133:130749
TI **Detection** of drug resistant Mycobacterium tuberculosis related to mutations in rpoB gene
IN Liu, Yen Ping; Kurn, Nurith
PA Dade Behring Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 86 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000043546	A2	20000727	WO 1999-US30377	19991220
WO 2000043546	A3	20001102		

W: CA, JP
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

PRAI US 1999-233996 A 19990119
AB A method is disclosed for **detecting** drug resistance in Mycobacterium (M.) tuberculosis. In the method the presence of at least one mutation in a predetd. region within the gene of the strain is **detected**. The predetd. region has a multiplicity of mutations among strains of the organism that differ from a corresponding region of the wild type strain of the organism. To **detect** the mutation, a complex is formed comprising the predetd. region of the gene of the organism and the corresponding region of the gene of the wild type organism in double stranded form. Each member of at least one pair of non-complementary strands within the complex has a label. The assocn. of the labels within the complex is **detected** wherein the assocn. of

the labels in the complex is related to the presence of the mutation. The presence of the mutation is related to the drug resistance of the strain. The method is exemplified by **detecting** mutations in rpoB gene specifically related to rifampin resistance of known or clin. isolated M. tuberculosis strains using PCR.

L8 ANSWER 14 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2000:513832 CAPLUS
DN 133:130748
TI **Detection** of drug resistant Mycobacterium tuberculosis related to mutations in rpoB gene or pncA gene
IN Liu, Yen Ping; Kurn, Nurith
PA Dade Behring Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 91 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000043545	A2	20000727	WO 1999-US29517	19991214
	WO 2000043545	A3	20001019		
	W: CA, JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
PRAI	US 1999-233996	A	19990119		
	US 1999-296894	A	19990422		

AB A method is disclosed for **detecting** drug resistance in Mycobacterium (M.) tuberculosis. In the method the presence of at least one mutation in a predetd. region within the gene of the strain is **detected**. The predetd. region has a multiplicity of mutations among strains of the organism that differ from a corresponding region of the wild type strain of the organism. To **detect** the mutation, a complex is formed comprising the predetd. region of the gene of the organism and the corresponding region of the gene of the wild type organism in double stranded form. Each member of at least one pair of non-complementary strands within the complex has a label. The assocn. of the labels within the complex is **detected** wherein the assocn. of the labels in the complex is related to the presence of the mutation. The presence of the mutation is related to the drug resistance of the strain. The method is exemplified by **detecting** mutations in rpoB gene or pncA gene specifically related to rifampin or pyrazinamide resistance of known or clin. isolated M. tuberculosis strains using PCR.

L8 ANSWER 15 OF 23 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 1
AN 2000:235693 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000235693
TI Evaluation of the invader assay, a linear signal amplification method, for identification of mutations associated with resistance to rifampin and isoniazid in Mycobacterium tuberculosis.
AU Cooksey, Robert C. (1); Holloway, Brian P.; Oldenburg, Mary C.; Listenbee, Sonja; Miller, Carolyn W.
CS (1) Tuberculosis/Mycobacteriology Branch, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA, 30333 USA
SO Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, (May, 2000) Vol. 44, No. 5, pp. 1296-1301.
ISSN: 0066-4804.
DT Article
LA English
SL English
AB We evaluated a recently described linear signal amplification method for sensitivity and specificity in **detecting** mutations associated with resistance to rifampin (RIF) and isoniazid (INH) in Mycobacterium

tuberculosis. The assay utilizes the thermostable flap endonuclease Cleavase VIII, derived from Archaeoglobus fulgidus, which cleaves a structure formed by the **hybridization** of two overlapping oligonucleotide probes to a target **nucleic acid** strand. This method, termed the Invader assay, can discriminate single-base differences. Nine pairs of probes, encompassing five mutations in rpoB and katG that are associated with resistance to either RIF or INH, as well as the corresponding wild-type (**drug**-susceptible) alleles, were tested using amplified DNA. **Fluorescent**-labeled cleavage products, ranging from 4 to 13 nucleotides in length, depending on the genotype of the test sample, were separated by denaturing polyacrylamide (20 to 24%) gel electrophoresis and then **detected** by scanning. All nine alleles could be identified and differentiated on the basis of product size. Multiple mutations at a specific rpoB nucleotide in target PCR products could be identified, as could mutants that were present at gtoreq0.5% of the total population of target sequences. The Invader assay is a sensitive screen for some mutations associated with antituberculosis drug resistance in amplified gene regions.

L8 ANSWER 16 OF 23 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 2
AN 2000:412812 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000412812
TI Simultaneous **detection** of the establishment of seed-inoculated Pseudomonas **fluorescens** strain **DR54** and native soil bacteria on sugar beet root surfaces using fluorescence antibody and in situ **hybridization** techniques.
AU Lubeck, Peter Stephensen (1); Hansen, Michael; Sorensen, Jan
CS (1) Section of Genetics and Microbiology, Department of Ecology, Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University, Thorvaldsensvej 40, DK-1871, Frederiksberg C, Copenhagen Denmark
SO FEMS Microbiology Ecology, (July, 2000) Vol. 33, No. 1, pp. 11-19. print. ISSN: 0168-6496.
DT Article
LA English
SL English
AB Colonization at sugar beet root surfaces by seedling-inoculated biocontrol strain Pseudomonas **fluorescens DR54** and native soil bacteria was followed over a period of 3 weeks using a combination of immunofluorescence (DR54-targeting specific antibody) and fluorescence in situ **hybridization** (rRNA-targeting Eubacteria EUB338 probe) techniques with confocal laser scanning microscopy. The dual staining protocol allowed cellular activity (ribosomal number) to be recorded in both single cells and microcolonies of strain DR54 during establishment on the root. After 2 days, the population density of strain DR54 reached a constant level at the root basis. From this time, however, high cellular activity was only found in few bacteria located as single cells, whereas all microcolony-forming cells occurring in aggregates were still active. In contrast, a low density of strain DR54 was observed at the root tip, but here many of the bacteria located as single cells were active. The native population of soil bacteria, comprising a diverse assembly of morphologically different forms and size classes, initiated colonization at the root basis only after 2 days of incubation. Hence the dual staining protocol allowed direct microscopic studies of early root colonization by both inoculant and native soil bacteria, including their differentiation into active and non-active cells and into single or microcolony-forming cells.

L8 ANSWER 17 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1999:753386 CAPLUS
DN 132:1798
TI Multimolecular devices, drug delivery systems and single-molecule selection

IN Cubicciotti, Roger S.
PA Molecular Machines, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 276 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9960169	A1	19991125	WO 1999-US11215	19990520
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 6287765	B1	20010911	US 1998-81930	19980520
	CA 2328599	AA	19991125	CA 1999-2328599	19990520
	AU 9941947	A1	19991206	AU 1999-41947	19990520
	EP 1080231	A1	20010307	EP 1999-925714	19990520
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	US 2002034757	A1	20020321	US 2001-907385	20010717
PRAI	US 1998-81930	A	19980520		
	WO 1999-US11215	W	19990520		

AB Single-mol. selection methods are provided for **detecting** and identifying useful synthetic nucleotides, e.g., aptamers, ribozymes, catalytic DNA mols., nucleotide catalysts, nucleotide ligands and nucleotide receptors. Methods for selecting shape-specific probes and specifically attractive surfaces are also provided. Paired nucleotide-nonnucleotide mapping libraries for transposing selected populations of selected nonoligonucleotide mols. into selected populations of replicatable nucleotide sequences are also provided. Aptameric and nonaptameric multimol. devices, imprints and delivery systems are also provided, including mol. adsorbents, adherents, adhesives, transducers, switches, sensors, and drug delivery systems. Thus, a 30-nucleotide defined DNA sequence capable of specifically binding to prostate-specific antigen (PSA) was selected by repeated cycles of partitioning and amplification of progressively higher-affinity **nucleic acid** ligands from a candidate mixt. A 2nd defined DNA segment was designed to **hybridize** to a region of the 1st of 2 types of single-stranded arms of the outermost layer of a 4-layer DNA dendrimer. A synthetic heteropolymer comprising these 2 defined DNA sequences sepd. by a 15-nucleotide spacer was produced with an automated DNA synthesizer. This synthetic heteropolymer was then **hybridized** to the 4-layer DNA dendrimer as a molar ratio of .apprx.(3-10):1 to produce a multivalent PSA-binding heteropolymeric **hybrid** which can be used in PSA assays which rely on secondary labeling reagents such as radiolabeled, biotinylated, or digoxigenin-modified oligonucleotides. Alternatively, a signal-generating species such as R-phycoerythrin can be attached directly to the heteropolymeric **hybrid**, which can be used as a primary labeling reagent.

RE.CNT 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 18 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1999:246558 CAPLUS
DN 131:125988
TI Fluorotyping of HLA-DRB by sequence-specific priming and fluorogenic probing
AU Albis-Camps, M.; Blasczyk, R.
CS Department of Internal Medicine, Division of Hematology and Oncology,

Blood Bank, Virchow-Klinikum, Humboldt-University, Berlin, Germany
SO Tissue Antigens (1999), 53(3), 301-307
CODEN: TSANA2; ISSN: 0001-2815
PB Munksgaard International Publishers Ltd.
DT Journal
LA English
AB Similar to the recently described HLA-A and -C fluorotyping strategies, the aim of this study was to develop a sequence-specific primed polymerase chain reaction (PCR-SSP)-based fluorotyping method for HLA-DRB. Applying the fluorogenic 5' nuclease assay, it is possible to increase the sample throughput rate by abolishing all labor-intensive post-amplification steps. Addnl., problems related to contamination are eliminated. The method relies on the 5'-3' exonuclease activity of the Taq-DNA Polymerase which cleaves a target-specific and individually labeled fluorogenic probe during successful PCR. Different labeled probes specific for different targets can be applied in a single PCR, allowing independent **detection** of the specific HLA and the internal control product. The probe used to **detect** the HLA-DRB specific amplicons was labeled at its 5' end with FAM as the reporter and further 3' with TAMRA as the quencher. The probe **hybridized** within the 2nd exon to a conserved region which was covered by all primer mixes. In case of amplification, the cleavage of the fluorogenic probe led to an interruption of the TAMRA-mediated quenching effect and generated a significant increase of the FAM fluorescence. The HLA-DRB fluorotyping information was based on the FAM fluorescence released by 24 individual primer mixes. A TET-TAMRA-labeled probe was used to indicate amplification of the internal control sequence in each PCR reaction. So far, 170 PCR typed clin. samples representing all serol. defined HLA-DRB specificities were analyzed using this fluorotyping method. The results were 100% concordant with those obtained by conventional agarose gel **detection**.
RE.CNT 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 19 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1998:716177 CAPLUS
DN 129:311719
TI A photoprotein reporter system for use in one-**hybrid** and two-**hybrid** systems
IN Cormack, Robert; Somssich, Imre
PA Max-Planck-Gesellschafe zur Forderung der Wissenschaften e. V., Germany
SO PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9846789	A1	19981022	WO 1998-EP2194	19980415
	W: JP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	DE 19715683	A1	19981224	DE 1997-19715683	19970415
	DE 19715683	C2	19991111		
PRAI	DE 1997-19715683		19970415		

AB A reporter system for use in the study of mol. interactions using one- and two-**hybrid** systems is described. The reporter gene encodes a photoprotein, i.e., one that can be obsd. and **quantified** by illumination of cells and so does not need expensive assay reagents. Specifically, the use of green fluorescent protein as a reporter is described. The reporter can be used with any suitable promoter/operator system. A yeast expression system using multiple copies of the LexA operator and a minimal GAL1/10 promoter to **drive** expression og the green **fluorescent** protein gene GFPuv was constructed by std.

methods.
RE.CNT 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 20 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1998:392123 CAPLUS
DN 129:40148
TI Method of **detecting** circulating antibody types using dried or lyophilized cells
IN Hackett, Roger W.; Goodrich, Raymond P., Jr.; Williams, Christine M.; Olson, Jon A.; Cho, Miller; Galle, Richard F.
PA Cobe Laboratories, Inc., USA
SO U.S., 36 pp., Cont.-in-part of U. S. 5,340,592.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 7

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5759774	A	19980602	US 1992-934448	19920911
	EP 342879	A2	19891123	EP 1989-304846	19890512
	EP 342879	A3	19900425		
	EP 342879	B1	19930512		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	AT 89167	E	19930515	AT 1989-304846	19890512
	ES 2055048	T3	19940816	ES 1989-304846	19890512
	JP 02035078	A2	19900205	JP 1989-125460	19890518
	ZA 8903732	A	19900228	ZA 1989-3732	19890518
	US 5171661	A	19921215	US 1990-560157	19900731
	US 5340592	A	19940823	US 1991-815893	19911230
	WO 9211864	A1	19920723	WO 1992-US63	19920110
	W: AU, CA, JP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE				
	WO 9314191	A1	19930722	WO 1993-US249	19930121
	W: AU, CA, FI, JP, NO				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	AU 9334430	A1	19930803	AU 1993-34430	19930121
	AU 672775	B2	19961017		
	EP 624190	A1	19941117	EP 1993-903082	19930121
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	JP 07507443	T2	19950824	JP 1993-512623	19930121
	US 5958670	A	19990928	US 1994-260165	19940615
	US 5800978	A	19980901	US 1995-475835	19950607
	US 6007978	A	19991228	US 1995-479975	19950607
PRAI	US 1988-195745		19880518		
	US 1991-815893		19911230		
	WO 1992-US63		19920110		
	US 1988-237583		19880826		
	US 1989-335557		19890410		
	EP 1989-304846		19890512		
	US 1989-360386		19890602		
	US 1989-361023		19890602		
	US 1989-374171		19890629		
	US 1989-378349		19890711		
	US 1990-505255		19900405		
	US 1990-525392		19900517		
	US 1990-528955		19900525		
	US 1990-705622		19900525		
	US 1991-639937		19910111		
	US 1991-695169		19910503		
	US 1991-786109		19911101		
	US 1992-824116		19920121		
	WO 1993-US249		19930121		
	US 1994-260165		19940615		

AB A method is provided for qual. **detecting** in vitro the presence or absence of selected circulating antibody types in a plasma, serum, or hypodermal fluid, and is esp. useful for testing blood transfusion prepns. The method uses a diagnostic kit comprising reconstituted, after lyophilization or evaporative drying, red blood cell samples or other cell or cell-like material which have antigens which are recognized and bound by the selected antibody-type to be screened. Diagnostic kits contg. the lyophilized blood samples according to the present invention have improved shelf life, and may comprise lyophilized samples packaged in a variety of forms convenient for manual single-test uses or automated multiple-test uses.

RE.CNT 99 THERE ARE 99 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 21 OF 23 MEDLINE
AN 95313032 MEDLINE
DN 95313032 PubMed ID: 7792760
TI Comparison of two HLA-DRB high resolution microtiter plate reverse **hybridization** typing methods: advantage of a codon-86 valine or glycine PCR segregation.
AU Peponnet C; Schaeffer V; Lepage V; Chatelain F; Rodde I; Alsayed J; Boucher P; Hermans P; Monplaisir/Cassius de Linval N; Charron D
CS Genset, Paris, France.
SO TISSUE ANTIGENS, (1995 Feb) 45 (2) 129-38.
Journal code: 0331072. ISSN: 0001-2815.
CY Denmark
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199507
ED Entered STN: 19950807
Last Updated on STN: 19950807
Entered Medline: 19950724
AB Two rapid, nonisotopic, high-resolution HLA-DRB typing methods have been developed for DRB1, DRB3, DRB4 and DRB5 alleles. These methods are based on a single procedure consisting of the reverse **hybridization** of biotinylated amplicons to oligonucleotide probes that are covalently attached to a microtiter plate. **Detection** is by an enzymatic reaction with a **fluorescent** substrate. The 1 Generic Amplification (1GA) method amplifies all HLA-**DRB** alleles in the same reaction mix. The 2 Allelic Subset Amplification (2SA) method uses two distinct amplification reactions that distributes all DRB alleles into two equal-size subsets, according to the codon 86 Gly or Val polymorphism; this adds an extra discrimination level to the typing. 108 samples were typed using the 1GA and the 2SA methods and no discrepancies were found. Typing indeterminations due to overlapping probe combinations were compared; it was found that the 2SA method, with the extra discrimination level at the PCR step, greatly improved resolution.

L8 ANSWER 22 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1992:632031 CAPLUS
DN 117:232031
TI Methods and kits for **detecting** circulating antibody types or other ligands using dried or lyophilized cells or cell-like material
IN Hackett, Roger W.; Goodrich, Raymond P., Jr.; Williams, Christine M.; Olson, Jon A.; Cho, Miller; Galle, Richard F.
PA Cryopharm Corp., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 108 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 7

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI WO 9211864 A1 19920723 WO 1992-US63 19920110
W: AU, CA, JP, US
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE
AU 9212037 A1 19920817 AU 1992-12037 19920110
AU 661296 B2 19950720
EP 522134 A1 19930113 EP 1992-904339 19920110
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, SE
JP 05505680 T2 19930819 JP 1992-504451 19920110
ZA 9200232 A 19921028 ZA 1992-232 19920113
US 5759774 A 19980602 US 1992-934448 19920911
WO 9314191 A1 19930722 WO 1993-US249 19930121
W: AU, CA, FI, JP, NO
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
AU 9334430 A1 19930803 AU 1993-34430 19930121
AU 672775 B2 19961017
EP 624190 A1 19941117 EP 1993-903082 19930121
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
JP 07507443 T2 19950824 JP 1993-512623 19930121
US 5800978 A 19980901 US 1995-475835 19950607
PRAI US 1991-639937 19910111
US 1991-695169 19910503
US 1991-786109 19911101
US 1988-195745 19880518
US 1991-815893 19911230
WO 1992-US63 19920110
US 1992-824116 19920121
WO 1993-US249 19930121
US 1994-260165 19940615
AB A method is provided for qual. **detecting** in vitro the presence or absence of selected circulating antibody types using a diagnostic kit comprising reconstituted, after lyophilization or evaporative drying, red blood cell samples or other cell or cell-like material (e.g. liposomes) which have antigens which are recognized and bound by the selected antibody type to be screened. Diagnostic kits contg. the lyophilized blood samples of the invention have improved shelf life and may comprise samples packaged in a variety of forms convenient for manual single-test uses or automated multiple-test uses. The methods and kits of the invention are useful for blood typing. The method of the invention is demonstrated with respect to e.g. an agglutination assay with human red blood cells. Methods for **detection** of other ligands (e.g. steroid hormones, **nucleic acids**) are also claimed.

L8 ANSWER 23 OF 23 MEDLINE
AN 88257380 MEDLINE
DN 88257380 PubMed ID: 2838514
TI Rapid **detection** of cytomegalovirus by **fluorescent** monoclonal antibody staining and in situ DNA **hybridization** in a **dram** vial cell culture system.
AU Sorbello A F; Elmendorf S L; McSharry J J; Venezia R A; Echols R M
CS Department of Medicine, Albany Medical College, New York 12208.
NC S07RR05394-24 (NCRR)
SO JOURNAL OF CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY, (1988 Jun) 26 (6) 1111-4.
Journal code: 7505564. ISSN: 0095-1137.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 198808
ED Entered STN: 19900308
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19880802
AB By using dram vial cell culture methods, three commercially available tests for cytomegalovirus (CMV) **detection** were compared: direct fluorescent monoclonal antibody staining for CMV-specific early and late

antigens (direct FA), indirect fluorescent monoclonal antibody staining for a CMV-specific early antigen (indirect FA), and in situ DNA **hybridization** with a biotinylated CMV-specific DNA probe kit (DNA probe). Of those tests, only the indirect FA provided consistent, reliable virus **detection** within the initial 24 h postinfection for serial 10-fold dilutions of CMV AD169 (laboratory strain) and for three selected urine samples. However, when used prospectively, the indirect FA failed to **detect** virus within the initial 10 days postinfection in 15 of 78 consecutive specimens that were eventually positive by cell culture. Although the indirect FA was more sensitive than the direct FA or DNA probe, its utility appeared limited to specimens with high CMV concentrations. On the basis of these data, we recommend that indirect FA be reserved as an adjunct to standard cell culture for selected samples in diagnostic hospital laboratories.

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